BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1863. NO. 37.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	13 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	72 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 22.—Quiet reigns supreme on the Rapidan. The enemy have sent another corps of infantry, making two now wintering behind the Rappahannock and three on this side of that river. Meade's headquarters are at Brandy Station, Culpeper county. Warrenton is occupied by a Brigade of the enemy's cavalry. The enemy are hugging the Railroad closely. Weather cloudy, cold and threatening snow.

Claims of Deceased Soldiers.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22.—Forty thousand claims of widows, orphans, &c., for pay due deceased soldiers are now on file in the office of 2d Auditor and coming in at the rate of about two hundred per day. With the clerical force now employed the office is able to adjust only about fifty to sixty per day. From this it will be seen that years must elapse before these claims can all be adjusted.—Widows and orphans are needing the small amounts due them, and a bill is now pending in Congress to throw all of these claims out of the office of the Auditor and establish a separate bureau for their adjustment, where the work can be more rapidly pushed forward.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22.—The Bill concerning substitutes, which the Military Committee reported to the House yesterday, was extensively debated to-day, and a number of amendments presented. A majority of those participating in the debate favored putting the principals at once into the service. No vote was taken on the subject, the debate continuing until adjournment.

During the morning hour the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to punish persons enticing soldiers to desert or harboring or aiding deserters, and a bill to prevent dealing in the currency of the enemy. The latter bill caused considerable discussion, but the morning hour passed before action was reached.

The Senate passed a bill to pay to the Provisional Council of Kentucky $1,000,000 to clothe Kentucky troops.

From East Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Dec. 22.—Our latest advices from the front represent our troops a few miles beyond Bean's Station and active operations are confined to the cavalry, who are skirmishing with the enemy beyond Rogersville.—Numerous reports are in circulation to the effect that the main body of the enemy are gone to Clinton, Tennessee, and indications are unfavorable to a continuation of hostilities during the winter months.

MORE OF THE SALEM RAID.

The *Dispatch* of Monday says:

We submit this morning some additional particulars of the late raid of the enemy on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at Salem, on Wednesday last.

The reports with reference to the destruction of the Court House and jail by the enemy are not correct.—The only buildings destroyed were those occupied for quartermaster and commissary purposes, the railroad depot, and Pitzer's large flour mill. With the exception of horses and negroes, there was very little private property disturbed. From one of the hotels they took a lot of corn, provisions, and some bed clothing, and from the store of Mr. Brown they carried off a lot of flour, sugar, and such other articles as suited them. No citizens were molested except those who attempted to escape. About forty of these were arrested, including eight or ten students of Roanoke College, but all were released after being taken about ten miles from the town, on the Newcastle road.

The injury done to the railroad is not as great as was at first supposed. Two bridges were burned—one across Mason's creek, a mile and a half east of Salem, and the other the bridge across Roanoke river, six miles west of the town. About 300 yards of the track was torn up, and the turntable at the depot destroyed. It is believed the whole damage to the road can be repaired in five or six days. The telegraph wires were cut, but not taken off.

The principal loss of the citizens was in horses, of which they carried off or shot all that fell into their hands. About fifteen negroes were also carried off, six of whom were worthless free negroes.

Mr. Thomas Chapman, who has already been reported killed, was out a short distance from the town watching the movements of the enemy, who came upon him and ordered him to surrender, which he refused to do. They then fired upon him, killing him instantly. They buried him near where he fell. The only persons not released by them after being captured were two furloughed soldiers of the 2d Va. cavalry, and Mr. Oakey, telegraph operator.

The exact loss sustained by the Government is not known. Pitzer's loss in the burning of his mill is quite heavy. It is said that about 300 barrels of the flour burned in the depot belonged to the city of Petersburg, having been purchased by her agents. The beeves purchased by the same corporation had been driven off before the appearance of the enemy.

The Rev. Dr. Seely, of this city, was in Salem, delivering the annual address before the Hollins Female Institute, when the Yankees made their appearance, but managed to make his escape.

The destruction of the bridge across the Roanoke river, it is reported, was accomplished by a detachment of only fifteen men, who, though six miles from any supports, remained at the bridge several hours.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—The New Orleans *True Delta* gives us the following additional news of Banks' movements in Texas. The extract is from the Natchez *Courier*, of the 1st instant, for which we are indebted to a friend:

A rapid movement was made on Brownsville, which was occupied without resistance, the rebel troops, few in number, under Gen. Bee, having evacuated the place as soon as they were informed of the advance. The arrival of Gen. Banks on the coast was a perfect surprise, as all the available rebel force had been withdrawn to oppose his advance from Western Louisiana.

The rebel forces, on evacuating the place, set fire to the United States barracks, and the flames communicated to a portion of the town.

Gen. Banks took prompt measure to restore order to the country occupied and to strengthen the position seized. He then moved on Corpus Christi, which he occupied without resistance. On the 17th he surprised the garrison at Aransas pass, and after a short affair, in which Brig. Gen. Ransom displayed great tact and skill, and in which the Maine regiment, lately a portion of the garrison of New Orleans, played a distinguished part, the place was surrendered with thirteen officers, ninety men, four guns, a schooner, and a quantity of arms, ammunition and transportation.

PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY.—The past history of the contest in which we are engaged, by no means affects our confidence in the utility or the power of prayer. Though the contest has gone on, increasing in violence, from which our beloved country is reaping her full share of suffering and loss, yet Jehovah still reigns, and His ears are still open to our cries.—But while many of our people have prayed earnestly, have we been as importunate as we should have been? Do we not grow weary in this good work?—How few have imitated the spirit and perseverance of Elijah? Nor have we looked with a confiding faith for an answer. We have prayed now and then, and then faltered. When we have called, we have not looked for an immediate answer.

We believe, at no stage of our history has prayer been more needed than now. At no period, have there been stronger grounds to look for a ready answer. Hence we call attention to it. Infidelity laughs at prayer. It ridicules the appeals of the President to the people to pray. Well it may. It has no God to look to for protection—no Christ to save—no Holy Ghost to impress and change the hearts of men. But Christians owe it to their patriotism as well as their Christianity, to pray incessantly for our country.

In this regard, Romanism is setting Protestantism an example. The Pope has charged his clergy everywhere to pray for a given space, for the peace of America. Can we do less? Ought not Protestants to do more? Why not set apart forty days for special and continuous prayer, for the deliverance of our country and for peace. Such prayer offered up in sincerity and faith would move Jehovah, and His arm would be outstretched for our deliverance. Are we in so great a strait as the Israelites were when they were hedged in on all sides, with the Red Sea in front? If we ask, the sea shall be divided. May God give the people the spirit of persevering, faithful prayer. Remember that man's extremity is often God's time to hear and answer.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

THE YANKEE BLOCKADE.—The annual report of the Yankee Secretary of the Navy says of "the blockade":

A blockade, commencing at Alexandria, in Virginia, and terminating at the Rio Grande, has been effectively maintained. The extent of this blockade, according to an accurate table of measurement, carefully prepared at the Coast Survey Office, covers a distance of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles, with one hundred and eighty-nine harbor or river openings or indentations, and much of the coast presents a double shore to be guarded. In addition to the coast blockade, a naval force of more than one hundred vessels has been employed in patroling the rivers, cutting off rebel supplies and co-operating with the armies in the suppression of the rebellion.

The blockade is becoming more effective and complete. Progress has been made in repelling the rebels from the coast and circumscribing their limits. The vigilance of our naval forces and the stringency of the blockade have operated with great severity on those who have risen in arms against their country, and have caused heavy losses to those who have abetted, or have been in sympathy with, the rebellion.

HONEST MEN.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

We learn that Mr. John Whitman, brought in a load of meal a few days since, and sold it to those unable to pay the enormous price demanded by others, at *three dollars*, and that our townsman, Mr. John Snider, very generously authorized Mr. Whitman to supply those unable to pay at his own individual expense. This is a *green* spot in the desert which seems to have spread itself over the whole face of our country, and reflects honor on the heads and hearts of these two gentlemen. Well do their names adorn the *Roll of Honor!*

The New York *Herald* has just made a most important discovery. According to that paper, it costs just double the amount to shoe a negro regiment that it does to perform the same operation for a white one—cause, the difference in the size of their feet.

The Queen of Spain has been kissing the Queen of France, and the Paris editors feel as well over it as though they had been kissing themselves.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the first Wednesday in January next. Board $7.50 per month if paid in provisions at prices before the war, or $80 per month in currency.

The exercises of the Institution will not be interrupted by the resignation of President Craven.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Dec 22-2t* President Board of Directors.

BOOKS OPENED.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company will be opened immediately in Raleigh under the superintendence of Gen. W. Mordecai, Esq., and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and at Lockeville under the superintendence of Capt. E. Bryan, J. N. Craig, Esq., and John W. Scott, Esq. THOS. D. HOGG,
Dec 22-3t President Board of Commissioners.

State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy three times and forward bill.

READ THIS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME will present them immediately for payment, and all those indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, and save cost.

Dec 19-12td T. A. GRANGER.

I have for rent for the ensuing year, several tenements in the town of Goldsboro'. T. A. G.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

MR. J. E. BRITTON:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen, manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE.

GRANGER HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

I WILL SELL ON MONDAY THE 28TH OF December, on the premises commencing at 11 o'clock, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Granger Hotel. I may specify a brief catalogue comprising:

50 or 60 Feather Beds, Bedsteads,
Hair, Shuck and Cotton Mattresses,
Pillows and Bolsters, Pillow Cases,
Blankets, Comforts, Spreads and Sheets.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
consisting of
Heavy Stone Ware, White, Tumblers, Goblets,
Oak Dining Room Chairs
One Fine set of Parlor Furniture.
Cottage sets of Modern Style.
A number of Bureaus with Mirrors.
Cooking Stoves of very large size
Large Dining Room Stoves, &c., &c.,

—ALSO—

A choice Lot of Bar Fixtures, &c. &c., &c.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, six fine horses, one Carriage and Harness, and three Buggies and Harness.

The whole offers a rare chance for investment, as many of the articles are scarce and valuable.

Terms—CASH. T. A. GRANGER,
Dec 19-td Goldsboro', N. C.

Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy till day of sale and forward bill to advertiser.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR REFUGEES TO PURchase land in this neighborhood. As I have more land than I necessarily need, I offer for sale one of my plantations in Wake county, eight miles East of Raleigh, lying on Neuse river and Beaver Dam Creek, just above the Milburne Paper Mill, containing about 1250 acres, over one-third of which is open for cultivation. The plantation has on it a good dwelling house, together with all other necessary out-houses. The plantation is in good condition to make the next year's crop, and if desired I will sell everything necessary to make a crop. Confederate money taken, or 6 or 8 per cent. bonds preferred. Possession given immediately.

Any one wishing to purchase can address me at Raleigh, N. C., or will be shown the farm in my absence by my neighbor, R. G. Dunn.

Dec 22-tJ THOS. B. BRIDGES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.

IN ADDITION TO THE HOUSES AND LOTS already advertised, we will rent to the highest bidder, on Tuesday next, the large two story building and lot, immediately opposite Gen. R. W. Haywood's office. There is all necessary out buildings attached.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 22-3t Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID PIANO, INSIDE WORK ALL NEW, Also a No. 1 Milch Cow, with a young calf. Apply at this office. Dec 22-3t

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IN THE TOWN OF HENDERSON, Granville county, N. C., on the 23d of this month, a lot of Hotel Furniture of every description and of good quality.

SAM'L E. PHILLIPS,
Dec 18-td Ex'r of Martha R. Phillips, dec'd.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, ON Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d instant, a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Trustees of G. F. College, consisting of Pianos, Parlor Furniture, Beds, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Comforts, Table Ware, Washbowls, Bedsteads, Pitchers, Chairs, Hogs, Cattle, &c.

The Trustees have ordered the sale of this property because it is liable to become damaged for want of suitable rooms in which to store it.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Dec 14-td Sec. of the Board.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL ON TUESDAY the 22d day of December, at public sale two tracts of land adjoining each other. These lands are situated six miles Southwest of Raleigh, on the Holly Springs road, well watered and well timbered. The home tract consists of 244 acres, well improved, good dwelling, store house, barn and stables. There is a good young Orchard on the farm. The other is in good farming order, and has some 65 acres in the tract. Both of these tracts can be bought jointly and privately before the day of sale. I will also sell at the same time and place one pair No. 1 mules, some Sows and Pigs, Farming Utensils, &c.

Dec 8 eod2w G. A. LACK.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
30 dark Pink Linings
1000 pounds Splits

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lampblack and tools. G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

WANTED.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WILL PAY the following prices:

Raccoon Skins	50c. to $1
Musk Skins	$1 to 3
Otter Skins	2 to 6
Muskrat Skins	25c. to 50c.

Other kinds in proportion. Address
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide and Leather Dealer, Richmond.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by.

G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!!

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. The bottles serve as ink stands. Price per gross $45.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS OR LESS, OF WHEAT, FOR which the highest market price will be paid, on delivery at my Mills on Neuse river.

Dec 18 tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE town of Louisburg for the next year. Apply to

T. J. HOLT,
Nov 28-eodtf Raleigh, N. C.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 58th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.

JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14-1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, milky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the rad he was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Bullalow Creek, about ten miles South east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A. SMITH,
Nov 16-sow6w Concord, N. C.

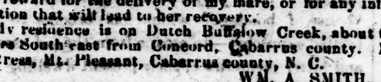
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER CENT CERTIFIcates, (or Common Bonds of the Confederate States,) issued by George W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their Bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this city.

C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.,
Dec 22-3t Raleigh, N. C.

LABORERS WANTED.



PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 5th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month the owner clothing the hand;—for well grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Dec. 17th, 1863.

BY THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE Convention, under which all the 8 per cent. bonds of this State were issued, they are payable at the pleasure of the State; and by the 5th section of the act of the General Assembly, ratified 20th December, 1862, the Treasurer is directed to raise funds as therein prescribed, and to pay off *by* the 1st day of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of said bonds will exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds payable on the 1st of January, 1893, with coupons for the interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasury, in which case he is authorised and directed to make such exchange." The Treasury being now provided with the funds contemplated by said Act, I hereby notify all holders of said 8 per cent. bonds, to present them at the Treasury for payment or exchange for 6 per cent. bonds.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

*The word "by," which is in the act as ratified, is omitted by accident in the printed act. Dec 18 6t

The State Journal and Richmond Examiner will please copy six times and send account to the Treasurer.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1863.

ALL PERSONS RESIDING IN THE CITY OF Raleigh holding substitute papers will present the same at this office as early as possible for examination, as all irregular papers are to be sent to the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, Va., for approval.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Dec 15 2w Capt. and E. O. for city of Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.

S. L. FREMONT, President.
Dec 19 tawtd.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Dec 19-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov 20-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 11-tf

NURSE WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD CHILDS nurse, for which a liberal hire will be paid. Apply to

Dec 7-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Jun 6-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P Williams, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel P Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. John H. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford, 2nd Circuit, Charles U Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas M Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—E B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.

Dec 14-2w* HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.

Dec 12 3tawtJ W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.

Dec 10-tf HENRY R. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA issues, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 28-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY BY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Garriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9 tf Administrator, &c.

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Stage Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out-houses are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can *send by Express*. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The speculative genius that does up the press dispatches at Richmond keeps telling us that Congress is about to do something wonderful, but really nothing has been done as yet of the slightest importance to the public, if we except the bill prohibiting the mustering in of any more substitutes. This is rather a sad blow to a few speculators whose pockets groan with the "six months after a treaty of peace" promises to pay of the Government, and whose brains are constantly haunted with the inexorable decisions of enrolling officers and a file of soldiers with bayonets, and a camp of instruction in the distance. All the virtue that might attach to this measure is lost in the knowledge of the fact that the same body of men that passed it were the authors of the infamous substitute clause to the conscript bill, a measure intended to protect the favorites of those in power from the dangers of the struggle, and the bad workings of which have demoralized the army and placed the cause in extreme peril. The mischief of the substitute clause cannot be repaired, but the favorites of those in power, who have been screened thus far by the creation of useless offices, and details for men who are not skilled in any of the branches of mechanical industry nor useful appendages to the various departments of the Government whose front entrances they block up to the serious annoyance of the public having business to transact, may be reached and put in the service, and if the government is not to sink under the momentum of its own weakness the sooner they are marched to the front the better.

All sensible men will agree that more men are wanted in the field, but the most intelligent and best informed think there are enough in the service provided they can all be made to serve faithfully and are properly distributed.

We want more men to serve in the ranks and less of show and ornament about the various peace "departments" of the country. Pigeon holes have been found for the influential drones and wealthy non-producers, while the poor farmer, mechanic and laboring man has been marched off to the camp and the field. War in other countries has been considered a science, and the success of the various industrial pursuits at home are held to be as necessary to enable a people to achieve their independence as victories over the enemy in the field. Have our law-makers thought of this? Can men who propose to conscript the entire male population, from 16 to 55, for a moment suppose that armies and people must eat as well as fight? While the impressing officers are gathering in the scant supplies of meat and bread from every section and neighborhood of the Confederacy, leaving many entirely destitute and even the better classes but a bare subsistence, the President, Secretary of War and the Congress are understood to favor the conscription of the entire producing population. Why raise armies if no one is to be left at home to provide the means to keep them in the field? We take no pleasure in finding fault or complaining, but when we see those whose business it is to take the people successfully through this revolution, a revolution of their own creating, squandering the means which have been so generously given them, and pursuing a course which will of all others most effectually work out our ruin, we cannot help sounding the alarm and entering our solemn protest against such a suicidal policy.

There is not another man to spare from the farms or other industrial pursuits of the country, and a further draft on this class will be fraught with the most disastrous consequences. If more men are wanted in the line let the thousands of able-bodied men already in the pay of the Government be placed there, and the drones and non-producers who insult honest toil by their constant swagger and who have been shielded by the corruptions of office-holders since the war commenced, be gathered up and compelled to fight for that liberty for which they ever profess to be so ready to pour out their precious blood. Congress, we fear, is disposed to run into extremes, especially those members whose States are largely or entirely in the hands of the enemy. If this war is to be fought out to the last man and last dollar; if we are really battling for the independence of the Southern States, we must husband our resources. We must have men to fight, and we must have something to feed them on. Beware of destroying the seed corn.

But judging the future by the past, we cannot say that we expect anything from the present Congress. Its members seem to have neither the patriotism or statesmanship for the awful crisis with which they have to deal. The country rejoices that the end of the present Congress is in sight, and if there was to be a thorough change in the Cabinet and the Executive at the same time, it would only tend to increase public confidence, for there can be but few intelligent persons found now but will acknowledge that the "six years term" established in the formation of the Government was a blunder. But we have done for the present.

Dr. David M. Wright.

The story of the martyrdom of this noble gentleman is but too well known to our readers. His chivalrous courage is the theme of every tongue. His heroic resignation is universally admired. His sad fate is deplored throughout the whole Confederacy, and over his new-made grave many a bitter tear will be shed in those brighter and happier days which are yet to come.

Alas! the terrible tragedy is completed. That true and loyal heart is hushed forever. That peerless spirit has returned to the bosom of the God who gave it being. So far, therefore, as he is concerned, the sympathy of a sorrowing nation gushes forth in vain; for he is far beyond its pale and above its reach. All that friendship or charity or patriotism can bestow upon him is a tear of pity, a kindly memory, and a crown of glorious martyrdom.

But for his sorrowing "loved ones"—for his broken-hearted wife and suffering children—*much*, very *much* can be done. His eldest son, a brave and noble boy, has fallen upon the field of battle, gallantly fighting for his country; and his family—without a single natural protector, bowed to the earth by the crushing weight of their afflictions, and mourning continually for the "loved and the lost"—languish amid the heartless murderers of their father in utter poverty. Their prayer is to be delivered from that "house of bondage" which has become to them a tainted sepulchre—to escape from the sad associations and bitter memories of their present dwelling place—to nestle once more to the loving bosom of their "mother State" as a haven of refuge in this their hour of deepest gloom and most dire calamity.

It has been most kindly proposed to raise a fund for their relief—such as will enable them to turn their backs upon their malicious enemies and to find a safe and comfortable asylum among their sympathizing friends.

In the name of a common humanity, we appeal, especially to the citizens of this their native State, to come forward, with open hands and liberal hearts, to the rescue of these poor unfortunates—to the succor of these suffering creatures who have so thoroughly and bitterly drained the cup of sorrow. Surely, if there be aught of pure religion, of real charity, of true patriotism in our suffering land, this wretched family will not be permitted to suffer for anything that kindness or sympathy can furnish for their comfort and relief. We can but express the belief that there will be a cordial response to this appeal; for those in whose behalf it is made, deserve all that the most munificent generosity can bestow upon them.

Capt. Richard H. Battle, of Raleigh, will gladly receive and forward such subscriptions as may be made by our people; and we most earnestly entreat them to be prompt and liberal in this most noble and charitable work.

Georgia and Tennessee.

Tennessee, by the treachery of some of her own sons and the imbecility and mismanagement that has prevailed at Richmond, is crouching at the feet of Lincoln, and devoted as are many of her sons and daughters to our cause, we shall soon expect to see her take her position by the side of Kentucky under the protection of the Federal authority. We would gladly think otherwise but we cannot. We remember that East Tennessee voted over 32,000 against secession to about 24,000 for secession, after the Ordnance was passed; and now to make Confederates of those people we must do for them what Lincoln proposes to do for all of us, subjugate them.

Deplore it as we may Tennessee is gone, and Georgia is threatened. If a powerful army can be concentrated at Dalton we may hold that position and save Georgia, but we have no hope of regaining Chattanooga and East Tennessee. Such are our convictions and it would be dishonest to declare otherwise. The heart of Georgia is safe for the winter, but when the spring comes it will require all the armies of that noble State and all the gallantry of her heroic sons to repel the tide of invasion. None have acquitted themselves with more heroic courage in this horrible war than the veterans from Georgia, and we trust that those people may be spared the horrors of invasion; but to be candid we very much fear that Georgia will not escape the fate of Virginia and North Carolina, and possibly Tennessee. If we could not keep the enemy out of Mississippi and Tennessee how are we to keep them out of Georgia?

We hope for the best, but judging from the past there is but little cause to hope that any State or section is to be saved the horrors of invasion. The press of Georgia seems to realize the dangers that threaten their State, and an Atlanta paper makes the following appeal to her sons to fly to the rescue:

Georgia, at this very moment, ought to have 50,000 men in the field, ready to drive back the invader. Let Gov. Brown call out all who are not in service, and placing them under such men as Cobb, Jackson, Toombs, Linton, Stephens, Thomas and Wayne, send them to the front. Let Georgia present this glorious example, and Grant and all his myrmidons will be sent howling back to their dens. Will Georgians wait for a proclamation to rush to arms to save their beloved State from being longer polluted by the foul steps of a savage and brutal invader? Will they suffer Grant to go into winter quarters on its borders, to overrun it in the spring? By all that is elevating and ennobling—by all that is memorable in the past—by all that is grand and glorious in the future—by her martyred sons, and weeping daughters—by the loved ones at home—by all that is sacred in humanity or tender in womanhood, we think we hear a universal response leap from the throats of every gallant son of the Empire State—NO. Give that thought full sway!

The Asheville *News* of the 17th says that General Vance has returned to this place and resumed command of that Department.

A special Washington dispatch announces the arrival of five delegates from Louisiana to Congress.—They claim to be Union men, but refuse to vote for Republican nominee for Speaker.

NORTHERN NEWS.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The latest dates from the North are to the 17th. The war news possesses no interest, all the papers representing the situation as unchanged. We make a short summary of the news:

PROCEEDINGS IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS—PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

In the Yankee Congress on Monday, Fernando Wood, of New York, offered the following resolutions, which were laid on the table by a vote of 98 ayes to 59 nays:

Whereas, The President, in his message delivered to this House on the 9th inst., and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their places of worship and give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages; and *whereas*, in view of these triumphs, it is no longer beneath our dignity nor dangerous to our safety to evince a generous magnanimity, becoming a great and powerful people, by offering to the insurgents an opportunity to return to the Union without imposing upon them degrading or destructive conditions; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint three commissioners, who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive, and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity, and equality under the Constitution.

The following are the members who voted against laying them on the table:

Messrs. James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, N. Baldwin, Bliss, Brooks, Chandler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Craven, Dawson, Dennisen, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fink, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Harris (Md.), Harris (Ill.), Herrick, Holmes, Johnson (Ohio), Kernan, Kinn, Knapp, Law, Lazear, LeBlond, Long, Mallory, Marey, McDowell, McKenny, Miller (Penn.), Morris (Ohio), Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill (Ohio), Pendleton, Robinson, Rollins (Mo.), Ross, Scott, Stebbins, Steele (N. Y.), Stuart, Sweat, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Chilton N. White, Joseph W. White, Winfield, and Fernando Wood.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Hardinge, of Ky., offered a resolution (which lies over) that the "Union" is not dissolved; and that any rebel State which may voluntarily submit to the Yankee Government will be restored to "all its rights and privileges" under the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Holman offered three resolutions, which were laid on the table—ayes 82, noes 74. The following are two of the resolutions—the third declares that all appropriations of money ought to be promptly voted by Congress to support the Administration in carrying on the war:

Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced, that the States in which an armed insurrection has existed against the Federal Government have ceased to be States of the Union, and shall be held, in the ultimate defeat of that insurrection, as Territories or subjugated provinces, and governed as such by the absolute will of Congress or the Federal Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of these States, tending to prolong the war, and to confirm the treasonable theory of secession, and, if carried into effect, must greatly endanger the public liberty and the constitutional powers and rights of all the States, by centralizing and consolidating the powers of the Government, State and National, in the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection, which, for the time being, has suspended the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution; and the loyal citizens of those States and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the Constitution, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government so far as the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people, by any condition except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore adopted by Congress, "the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, our purpose not being to overthrow or interfere with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, which was disagreed to—yeas 52, nays 115.

The New York *Times*, commenting on these movements, says:

It is already plain that the minority of the House of Representatives intend regular and persistent opposition to the Administration in its prosecution of the war. What remains to be made plain is the spirit which prompts this opposition. Is it hostility to the present policy of the war, or is it hostility to the war itself?

We trust that an early occasion will be taken to test this matter. A proposition has, indeed, been already submitted by Fernando Wood, which might have served this purpose. He is one of the few outspoken peace men. His resolution to send Peace Commissioners to Richmond, presented the peace policy squarely. It ought to have been met squarely, instead of being shuffled out of the way. Probably the division that was actually made in the vote which laid the resolution on the table, indicates pretty well the extent of the peace feeling in the House. Yet, a vote not to lay a measure on the table, is not necessarily a committal to its support. We are not yet quite prepared to believe that there are fifty-nine members of that body, who are anxious to open negotiations with Jeff. Davis. At all events, if it be so, the fact ought to be put beyond cavil. The people will then know how to interpret the constant votes which these men will hereafter give against the Administration.—It will show that to that extent—that is to say, so far as relates to these [illegible] the opposition to the [illegible] is hostility to the war itself. This would be a very [illegible] fact before the people. The precipitancy with which this peace [illegible] was followed up by others of a mixed character, studiously framed to cover up the real issue, shows how the more politic of the anti-Administration leaders dread such an exposure. But an exposure should be forced upon them.

WHO IS TO BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Under this head the New York *Herald* has its leader. It proceeds into the administration—denounces it as having "proved a deplorable failure;" says Mr. Lincoln is "engineering for another term of office;" denounces his measures of legislation and the conduct of the war; says his cabinet has been a "failure from the beginning;" compares Stanton to "a mad bull in a china shop;" Secretary Welles is "a Rip Van Winkle, sleeping at his post;" the other members of the cabinet it passes over as of "little account one way or the other," and winds up, kicking off Lincoln and his whole clique and nominating General Grant for the Presidency.

CAPTURE OF OUR CAVALRY ON THE PENINSULA.

The Northern papers confirm the capture of our cavalry near Charles City Court House. An official dispatch from Brigadier-General Wistar, giving an account of the capture, says:

I have the satisfaction to announce the complete success of the expedition sent out under Colonel West. All worked in successful combination.

Our cavalry carried the enemy's camp at Charles City Court House after sharp fighting, the enemy fighting from the houses.

We captured eight officers and eighty-two enlisted men, being the whole command of three companies; fifty-five horses and three mules, besides many shot, etc., left on the ground. The enemy's camps, with its equipments, arms, ammunition and provisions, were all thoroughly destroyed.

Our loss is Captain Gregory, seriously wounded, one sergeant and one corporal killed, and four men wounded. The New York Mounted Rifles, in forty hours, marched seventy-six miles, the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York infantry, in fifty-four hours, marched sixty-one miles, mostly in a severe storm, moving day and night, and walking their shoes off.

The Enemy in Cherokee, N. C.

The Asheville *News* of the 17th has the following rather unwelcome intelligence:

"We are indebted to the courtesy of Col. Palmer, Post Commandant here, for information just received by courier, to the effect that a heavy cavalry force of the enemy had appeared in Cherokee and Clay counties, on our western border, committing many depredations, such as burning corn cribs and other houses, carrying off negroes, horses, mules, &c. The town of Murphey is reported burnt. Col. Palmer is taking the proper steps to meet the case."

We tremble for the fate of North Carolina. The enemy are invading us on the Eastern and Western borders, and may at any time put a heavy column in motion for the capital itself. Our people must stand firm and do their duty. Those who will not fight to defend their homes and property do not deserve either. We believe the day of trial for North Carolina is near at hand.

The Petersburg *Express* has late intelligence from Norfolk, and is assured that the widow of Dr. Wright is not dead nor is his daughter a lunatic as stated by the Petersburg *Register*, whose article we copied a few days ago. The *Express* says:

"We are gratified to learn through the same source, that Mrs. Dr. D. M. Wright was not dead on Wednesday last, nor has either of her daughters been bereft of reason. Mrs. W. was much depressed at the sad death of her husband, and had twice visited his grave since the execution.

We understand that the family are in much pecuniary distress, and will cheerfully leave Norfolk at the first opportunity. It is said that they have been treated with much kindness by Gen. Barnes, the military official directly in command at Norfolk."

Butler has issued a long order prescribing a long oath, which all persons who remain in the Department must take in order to practice any profession or follow any calling. The *Express* says Butler had pardoned Major Edgar Burroughs, who had been tried before a military commission and sentenced to be hung, and that Burroughs had taken the oath.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNION.—The New York *World* says, editorially:

There either is no provision made in the President's reconstruction proclamation for readmitting South Carolina, or a very easy one. States are to be recognized, under the proclamation, when they shall be re-established by persons equal in number to one tenth of the votes cast at the Presidential election in 1860. Now, South Carolina has no popular Presidential election, the electors of President and Vice-President being chosen by the Legislature, which, perhaps, contains two hundred members. The votes of these—and they are the only persons directly voting at the Presidential election—literally measure, in the terms of the proclamation, "the number of votes cast in such State at the Presidential election," A. D., 1860. So the South Carolina of the President's reconstruction scheme can be readily set agoing. Only twenty persons are required. These can be easily picked up at Beaufort, and South Carolina may, first of all, "re-establish a State government which shall be republican," under the President's plan. But if it be the tenth of the popular vote which is to measure the number of "persons" requisite, South Carolina has none such, and will require special recipe to suit her case.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The New York *Herald* of the 8th, says "a convention has been called by the "States Rights American Party" of the North West, and Ex-President Pierce, of New Hampshire, placed before the people as the future antagonist of Lincoln and his policy. The *Herald* predicted the triumph of the new party, but, according to the latest papers from the United States, has recommended Gen. Grant as the man to head that party.

LADIES OF CHARLESTON.—A Charleston correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle* says that despite of shelling bombs and howling Parrotts, ladies will remain in Charleston. Time and again have the authorities admonished them to leave the city; yet hundreds are still to be seen walking through the streets calm, majestic and beautiful as ever.

The small pox is spreading among the Yankee prisoners at Danville to an alarming extent. There are already over one hundred and fifty cases in the hospital. Had the Federal authorities submitted to a fair and equitable exchange many of the poor devils might have been saved this scourge.

The further investigation of the charges against Mrs. Patterson Allan, of Richmond, has been postponed until the 12th of January.

Richmond is over-crowded with a floating population and there is great demand for house room.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 22d, 1863. The postage is two cents. Call for advertised Letters and give date of list.

A
Andrew, Joshua

B
Bartholomew, Miss L
Barber, Rarse
Bailey, Miss Fannie
Blanchet, Miss M A
Bailey, Wm B
Brown, Miss M L

C
Carroll, Miss Mary
Cole, John D
Clifton, Miss N A
Clark, Miss Annie
Campbell, Chas
Collins, S
Clements, Miss Carrie
Creech, J W

E
Ellington, Mr
Elenn, Mr

F
Falson, Miss Margaret
Flanagan, Nels
Freshwater, David 2
Forbes, Aaron
Ferguson, Miss Alie

G
Gadd, Jas E

H
Hobby, Willis
Hudgins, Miss M E
Howard, Exum
Hutchinson, Miss Bettie
Hunter, Capt M H
Hill, Fanny
Hodges, Clinton
Hawse, M E
Haynes, Z W
Hall, Miss Lucy H
Halin, Jas W
Hutchinson, Miss L D

J
Jones, Dr A H
Jordan, Miss Nancy 2
Jones, Mrs Annie E

K
King, Sarah
Dec 23-1t

King, W L

L
Leggett, Miss S J

M
Matthew, Mrs M J
Moore, J J
Moore, H F
Manning, John
Mitchell, Wm
Mitchell, Edmond
Mangum, Wm
Moore, John S
Mclate, U N
Morton, R S
McSaurin, J D
Mahue, Jas
McKinney, A C
McCullock, Polly
Morgan, Miss Annie M

P
Powell, Capt B F
Pugh, Miss Fannie
Pascal, Mrs Francis
Potter, Zack
Parrish, Mrs E C
Powell, H M
Polts, Hardy
Patterson, Mrs Lettie

R
Rogers, Calvin J
Roney, B F

S
Stevens, Miss S
Smith, Miss E
Sadler, Miss Ellen
Stowe, H
Strother, Joseph
Steadman, Miss Sallie

W
Wilder, Jas H
Wood, Miss F N
Warden, R W W
Weddon, Mrs Sarah
Wynne, Miss Bettie
Whitaker, Miss A
Williams, Jas D P
Wooding, Jno M
Whitaker, Miss A S

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Bank of Washington,
AT GREENSBORO', N. C., Dec. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders (in current funds) on and after Friday, January 1, 1864.
Dec 23-1w* M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A Small Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 23-

FOR SALE.

A GOOD GIRL, WHO IS AN EXCELLENT NURSE.
Dec 23-3t* W. R. MILLER.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED BALES COTTON.
Dec 23-3t* W. R. MILLER.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of the State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the months in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided*, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, until carried into service in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided*, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills provided in this bill and not to service when the Guards for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall be fined and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided*, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines to be adjudged by regimental and company courts martial and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the present extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted* That the Guard for home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, That when the* public danger shall not prevent the observance of this as a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.

J. P. H. RUSS,
Sec. of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturdays in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foegoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duties of the Guard for home defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
Dec 18-6t

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash.
Dec 21-3t